

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Nation Still in a Period of Unbounded Prosperity—America Has Played a Large Part in World's History and Will Play a Still Greater One—Some Evils That Menace Country Are Those of Great Good Times—Dwells at Length on Trust Question—Corporations and Combinations of Them Should be Managed by Public Regulation—Misconduct Not Wealth to be Condemned.

Power of Congress, Under Inter-State Commerce Clause, Ample to Control Combines—Reduction of Tariff Would be Ineffective to Remedy Trust Evil—Much Can be Done Through Reciprocity Treaties—Not Necessary to Reconstruct Our Monetary System Now—Labor and Capital Must Refrain from Interfering with Each Other's Rights—Recommends Creation of a Secretary of Commerce with Seat in the Cabinet—Urges Adoption of Reciprocity with Cuba—Pius Fund Award Case—Panama Canal Negotiations Still Under Way—When Built Should be Well Policed—Pacific Cable Matters Referred to—Porto Rico Held Up as Model of Insular Administration—Reorganization of National Guard—Benefit of Rural Delivery—Irrigation Should be Followed by Forest Protection—Alaska Should Have a Delegate—Indians Should be Absorbed into People—Other Matters.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede; but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness, and love of adventure found in their own wilder hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely meet success from fortune.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Have Played Great Part in World and Will Play Greater.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making a still greater part. The events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for woe or for weal, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or we may succeed greatly; but we can avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would, we can not play a small part. If we should try, all the eyes of the world would be turned to us. We are not the people of the future; we are the people of the present. We are the people of the world.

OURS NO WEAKLING CREED.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future with high heart and resolute will. Our is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face in the course of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this government and, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it.

HIGHEST MATERIAL WELL BEING.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century. To our laws, our sustained and continuous policies, above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in the phenomenal industrial development, and out of these fortunes have been won, not by doing evil, but as an incident of action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole.

PEOPLE BETTER OFF.

The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage-workers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil; but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good.

EVILS FROM PROSPERITY.

The evils are real and some of them are menacing; but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity—the progress of our

gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils; but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

TRUST QUESTION.

Line Drawn Against Misconduct, Not Against Wealth.

In my message to the present Congress, in my first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations common doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is high standard of individual energy and excellence; but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers.

CONTROL BY THE NATION.

Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable part of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can regulate and supervise these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with the evils which they do. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth.

CAPITALIST A WELL DOER.

The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with others, performs some great industrial feat by which money is a well doer, not a wrong doer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation; and we need not be overdone about sparing the dishonest corporation.

CAUTION IN CURBING CAPITAL.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which we are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut

No More Important Business Can Come Before Congress.

No more important subject can come before the Congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country can not afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut

out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the Congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the Constitution.

AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

The Congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of Congress. A wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

CAN PREVENT MONOPOLIES.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

RECOMMENDED TO CONGRESS.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the Congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operation, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the Constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

TO ENFORCE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The Congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the department of justice, in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if Congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the attorney-general.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

Would be Ineffective to Remedy Trust Evil.

The proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversification of the tariff, which would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those who should be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable.

WOULD RUIN THE WEAKER.

To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against the trusts. Our aim should be to remove tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance; and this can not be reached by any tariff changes which would favorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

STABLE POLICY NEEDED.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be jeopardized by the tariff. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experiences show that great prosperity in this country has always been under a protective tariff, and that the country can not prosper under tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes.

AS A BUSINESS MATTER.

It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that a protective tariff can be maintained in consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary readjustment of the principle to the shifting national needs.

MUST BE CAREFUL.

We must take scrupulous care that the readjustment shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which not to speak of the performance would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to pre-

serve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad, and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker, like the well-being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American wage-worker.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Readjustment of Tariffs Can be Reached Through Them.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection after a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well-being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied.

WHEN RECIPROCITY FAILS.

Whenever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change can not with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well-being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures; and if the Congress desires additional consideration of this subject, which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to make a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of such a commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country now enjoys as an upstart in the modern world.

TARIFF PRODUCES FEW MONOPOLIES.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but of course if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

SHOULD REDUCE TARIFF ON ANTHRACITE.

In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite should be removed, and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

Not Necessary to Reconstruct Financial System Now.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringency, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce, and the issue of a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

SOME LEGISLATION NEEDED.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of many centuries, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this common-sense legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation; and of making all under a protective tariff, and of kinds of money interchangeable, and at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

IMMIGRATION.

Attention Called to Need of a Proper Law on Subject.

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present Congress; substantially such a bill has already passed the house.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Each Must Refrain from Interfering With Each Other's Rights.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and crippling the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right.

FEDERATION AND COMBINATION.

This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corpora-

tions, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation, or union—not of attacks upon corporations and such nor upon unions as such; for some of the most far-reaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannical interference with the rights of others.

HARMONY OF INTERESTS.

Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interests of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public; and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty, and generous ideals. Every employer, his high place notwithstanding, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

It is of the highest importance that employer and employee alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor, and there are many such who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employees.

CLASS ANIMOSITY.

Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more dangerous to national welfare, than sectional, race, or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded, and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, is that he shall act as a citizen, and that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country.

FOR THE UPRIGHT MAN.

We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the national government are concerned, the matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be decided in conformity with the principles above set forth.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

Office Should be Created With a Seat in the Cabinet.

It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business; and with this end in view, the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

CUBA.

Whatever Affects Her for Weal or Woe Affects Us.

I hope soon to submit to the senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating that island and turning it over to those who were its own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic. The PLATT AMENDMENT. Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closest political relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a short-sighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand, do our generous duty by the weak.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY URGED.

I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for our own interest, but because it is for the interest of every man to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because, of the giant republic of the north, should make all our sister nations of the American continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

Provides for Reciprocal Trade with New Foundland.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the secretary of state, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

ARBITRATION.

Where Possible Should be Employed in Lieu of War.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition.

(Continued on page 3.)

Bad Wreck on The Rio Grande

No. 1 West-bound Passenger Strikes a Rockside Two Miles East of Westwater, Utah, Resulting in the Death of Fireman Biddle, Severe Injuries of Several Others and the Demolition of Engine and Cars.

No. 1, the westbound Rio Grande Western passenger known as the Pacific coast limited, hit a rockside in Ruby canyon, two miles east of Westwater, Utah, at 3 o'clock this morning with the result that the engine was wrecked and all the cars except the rear Pullman left the track.

KILLED AND INJURED.

Killed: C. C. Biddle, fireman, Helper. Injured: John Cummings, engineer, Grand Junction, left leg smashed, right foot broken, internal injuries, may die. E. S. Benson, Ogden, mail clerk, shoulder broken, probably fatal internal injuries.

The train was going at a good rate of speed when the accident occurred. From a private dispatch received in this city this morning it is learned while a number of the passengers were badly shaken and frightened none was hurt.

The engine ran full tilt on to the rockside and was emphatically demolished.

Fireman Biddle was badly crushed and lingered but a short while when death came to his relief.

General Superintendent Young was notified of the accident early this morning and by the time he reached the depot there was a special train waiting to take him to the scene.

Acting under instructions a relief train was sent out from Grand Junction and the dead and injured were taken back.

As the result of the accident No. 1 is marked up as being indefinitely late, and in all probability the train will be 12 hours late, if not more, as the scene of the wreck is a bad place to handle traffic.

This is the first wreck that has occurred under the administration of General Superintendent Young, and is one which could not have been helped under the most favorable circumstances unless someone had been in that sparsely settled region and had noticed the slide and flagged the train.

HOLD-UP ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Robbers Secure \$700 and Succeeded in Making Their Escape.

M'CABE SUSPECTS RELEASED

Proved an Alibi Satisfactory to Officers—Forged Checks—K. of P. Lodges Consolidate.

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Dec. 2.—A bold and successful holdup was perpetrated by two knights of the road at Ryndon, a small station on the Southern Pacific railroad, near Elko, Nev. From an account given of the affair by a railroad employe it appears that about 25 workmen had congregated at the saloon at the station to spend their evening. They were having a good time, with no thought of the morrow, when suddenly there appeared on the scene two persons with masks over their faces, pistol belts filled with cartridges around their waists and huge revolvers in their hands. Without waiting to be introduced they quietly told those present to point their hands toward the ceiling and do as they were told and all would be well with them. The men did as requested, while the robbers lined up in a row, the bartender included, against the wall. The robbers then went through their pockets and succeeded in purloining therefrom the small sum of \$700 in cash. The robbers then bade their victims a pleasant good evening, and took their departure and have not been seen since. It is believed that the holdups took the train which passed the station shortly after the robbery and headed for Ogden, and the officers here are on the look out for them. The businesslike way in which the work was done indicates that the men are adepts at the business.

SUSPECTS TO BE RELEASED.

Harvey Daff and Wm. D. Reese, the two men who were arrested on suspicion of being the murderers of young Fred M'Cabe, will be released from custody today. The men have established an alibi to the satisfaction of the officers and all concerned. The police have not been able to secure any further clue.

IDAHO, "The State of Tomorrow."

Its Resources, Attractions and Industries fully featured in the

CHRISTMAS NEWS,

To be Published Saturday, Dec. 20th, 1902.

as to the perpetrators of the horrible deed.

CHECKS FORGED.

Two forged checks bearing the name of S. L. Ives, the well known real estate and insurance man of this city, are in the hands of the police here. The checks were each for \$10. One of them was cashed by Dr. Lloyd of Lloyd Brothers' cigar store, and the other by Watts & Betts, saloonkeepers. The forgery was so clever and the name signed so closely resembled the signature of Mr. Ives that the checks passed through the bank and the deception was not discovered till the checks had been returned to Mr. Ives with his monthly statement. A good description of the man who cashed the checks has been secured and it is believed his arrest will soon follow.

K. OF P. LODGES COMBINE.

The two lodges of Knights of Pythias located in this city, which have been known as the Queen City lodge and K. of P. No. 7, respectively, have consolidated and will be known hereafter as K. of P. Lodge No. 2. The consolidation was effected at joint meeting of the lodges held last evening. The officers for the new organization will not be chosen till after the first of the new year.

LAST NIGHT'S DISASTROUS FIRE.

There was a rather disastrous fire at the Langton Lime and Cement company's plant at Ninth and Sixth West street about 8:30 o'clock last evening, and the plant was practically destroyed.

But for the prompt and efficient work of the fire ladders from station No. 2 and the steamer from No. 1, the loss would undoubtedly have been complete. The place was valued at \$10,000, and at this time the loss is estimated at \$6,000, with \$2,500 insurance.

Under the direction of Assistant Chief C. E. Wood, the firemen fought the fierce flames for hours and finally succeeded in saving a boiler house and some valuable brick presses. Owing to the marshy ground adjacent to the plant, the steamer and other fire apparatus experienced much difficulty in getting to the place, but the run was quickly made and the firemen lost no time in getting to work.

At a glance Chief Wood realized that to save the main building which was burning fiercely, would be a useless waste of time and he quickly gave directions which set the men at work on the other buildings and machinery. The small steamer was placed on a bridge and water was pumped from the stream beneath it. The flames gave out the most intense heat and the men were forced to work under most trying difficulties. When the apparatus arrived, two large tanks containing water were on fire. The tanks were on frame supports and the water in one of them was almost at the boiling point. Chief Wood saw the two children sitting on a log near the burning tanks. They were waiting for them to collapse.

Chief Wood at once ordered them away, and it was none too soon, for hardly had they moved when the tanks fell with a crash and the place was engulfed in thousands of gallons of scalding water. Had the children remained there a moment longer they would undoubtedly have been killed. After making the long run the men were compelled to work with the ice cold water and with the cold wind blowing about them they had a decidedly disagreeable task.

The fire started from an overheated stove which set fire to the floor. Two men are employed at the place at night and they tried to extinguish the blaze but were unable to do so. They then called for the fire department. A fire engine and hose were sent in the alarm. When the blaze it was stated by a member of the firm that the loss was at least \$10,000, but a more exact estimate placed the loss at \$6,000.

J. W. Ross, president; W. A. Wright, vice president; James Langton, secretary; S. A. Langton, treasurer, are the officers of the company.

WITNESS FROM OGDEN.

Sheriff Layne is down from Ogden today with a prisoner by the name of William Brown, whom he brought down as a witness for the prosecution in the case of the state vs. Harry Pool, charged with robbery, on trial before Judge Johnson today.